State of Arizona House of Representatives Forty-fifth Legislature Second Regular Session 2002

CHAPIER 304

HOUSE BILL 2335

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 8-341, 8-348, 8-349, 8-395, 8-396, 13-1206 AND 13-1419, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING TITLE 41, CHAPTER 26, ARTICLE 2, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES, BY ADDING SECTION 41-2831; RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

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Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Section 1. Section 8-341, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended effective from and after September 1, 2002, to read:

8-341. Disposition and commitment; definitions

- A. After receiving and considering the evidence on the proper disposition of the case, the court may enter judgment as follows:
 - 1. It may award a delinquent juvenile:
- (a) To the care of the juvenile's parents, subject to supervision of a probation department.
- (b) To a probation department, subject to such ANY conditions as the court may impose, including a period of incarceration in a juvenile detention center of not more than one year.
- (c) To a reputable citizen of good moral character, subject to the supervision of a probation department.
- (d) To a private agency or institution, subject to the supervision of a probation officer.
 - (e) To the department of juvenile corrections.
- (f) To maternal or paternal relatives, subject to the supervision of a probation department.
- (g) To an appropriate official of a foreign country of which the juvenile is a foreign national who is unaccompanied by a parent or guardian in this state to remain on unsupervised probation for at least one year on the condition that the juvenile cooperate with that official.
 - 2. It may award an incorrigible child:
- (a) To the care of the child's parents, subject to the supervision of a probation department.
- (b) To the protective supervision of a probation department, subject to such ANY conditions as the court may impose.
- (c) To a reputable citizen of good moral character, subject to the supervision of a probation department.
- (d) To a public or private agency, subject to the supervision of a probation department.
- (e) To maternal or paternal relatives, subject to the supervision of a probation department.
- B. If a juvenile is placed on probation pursuant to this section, the period of probation may continue until the juvenile's eighteenth birthday, except that the term of probation shall not exceed one year if all of the following apply:
 - 1. The juvenile is not charged with a subsequent offense.
- 2. The juvenile has not been found in violation of a condition of probation.
- 3. The court has not made a determination that it is in the best interests of the juvenile or the public to require continued supervision. The court shall state by minute entry or written order its reasons for finding that continued supervision is required.

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- 4. The offense for which the juvenile is placed on probation does not involve the discharge, use or threatening exhibition of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument or the intentional or knowing infliction of serious physical injury on another.
- 5. The offense for which the juvenile is placed on probation does not involve a violation of title 13, chapter 14 or 35.1.
 - 6. Restitution ordered pursuant to section 8-344 has been made.
- C. If a juvenile is adjudicated as a first time felony juvenile offender, the court shall provide the following written notice to the juvenile:

You have been adjudicated a first time felony juvenile offender. You are now on notice that if you are adjudicated of another offense that would be a felony offense if committed by an adult and if you commit the other offense when you are fourteen years of age or older, you will be placed on juvenile intensive probation, which may include home arrest and electronic monitoring, or you may be placed on juvenile intensive probation and may be incarcerated for a period of time in a juvenile detention center, or you may be committed to the department of juvenile corrections or you may be prosecuted as an adult. If you are convicted as an adult of a felony offense and you commit any other offense, you will be prosecuted as an adult.

- D. If a juvenile is fourteen years of age or older and is adjudicated as a repeat felony juvenile offender, the juvenile court shall place the juvenile on juvenile intensive probation, which may include home arrest and electronic monitoring, may place the juvenile on juvenile intensive probation, which may include incarceration for a period of time in a juvenile detention center, or may commit the juvenile to the department of juvenile corrections pursuant to subsection A, paragraph 1, subdivision (e) of this section for a significant period of time.
- E. If the juvenile is adjudicated as a repeat felony juvenile offender, the court shall provide the following written notice to the juvenile:

You have been adjudicated a repeat felony juvenile offender. You are now on notice that if you are arrested for another offense that would be a felony offense if committed by an adult and if you commit the other offense when you are fifteen years of age or older, you will be tried as an adult in the criminal division of the superior court. If you commit the other offense when you are fourteen years of age or older, you may be tried as an adult in the criminal division of the superior court. If you are convicted as an adult, you will be sentenced to a term of incarceration. If you are convicted as

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an adult of a felony offense and you commit any other offense, you will be prosecuted as an adult.

- F. The failure or inability of the court to provide the notice required under subsections C and E of this section does not preclude the use of the prior adjudications for any purpose otherwise permitted.
- G. After considering the nature of the offense and the age, physical and mental condition and earning capacity of the juvenile, the court shall order the juvenile to pay a reasonable monetary assessment if the court determines that an assessment is in aid of rehabilitation. If the director of the department of juvenile corrections determines that enforcement of an order for monetary assessment as a term and condition of conditional liberty is not cost-effective, the director may require the youth to perform an equivalent amount of community service in lieu of the payment ordered as a condition of conditional liberty.
- H. If a child is adjudicated incorrigible, the court may impose a monetary assessment on the child of not more than one hundred fifty dollars.
- I. A juvenile who is charged with unlawful purchase, possession or consumption of spirituous liquor is subject to section 8-323. The monetary assessment for a conviction of unlawful purchase, possession or consumption of spirituous liquor by a juvenile shall not exceed five hundred dollars. The court of competent jurisdiction may order a monetary assessment or equivalent community service.
- J. The court shall require the monetary assessment imposed under subsection G or H of this section on a juvenile who is not committed to the department of juvenile corrections to be satisfied in one or both of the following forms:
- 1. Monetary reimbursement by the juvenile in a lump sum or installment payments through the clerk of the superior court for appropriate distribution.
- 2. A program of work, not in conflict with regular schooling, to repair damage to the victim's property, to provide community service or to provide the juvenile with a job for wages. The court order for restitution or monetary assessment shall specify, according to the dispositional program, the amount of reimbursement and the portion of wages of either existing or provided work that is to be credited toward satisfaction of the restitution or assessment, or the nature of the work to be performed and the number of hours to be spent working. The number of hours to be spent working shall be set by the court based on the severity of the offense but shall not be less than sixteen hours.
- K. If a juvenile is committed to the department of juvenile corrections the court shall specify the amount of the assessment imposed pursuant to subsection G or H of this section.
- L. After considering the length of stay guidelines developed pursuant to section 41-2816, subsection C, the court may set forth in the order of commitment the minimum period during which the juvenile shall remain in

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secure care while in the custody of the department of juvenile corrections. When the court awards a juvenile to the department of juvenile corrections or an institution or agency, it shall transmit with the order of commitment copies of a diagnostic psychological evaluation and educational assessment if one has been administered, copies of the case report, all other psychological and medical reports, restitution orders, ANY REQUEST FOR POSTADJUDICATION NOTICE THAT HAS BEEN SUBMITTED BY A VICTIM and ANY other documents or records pertaining to the case requested by the department of juvenile corrections or an institution or agency. The department shall not release a juvenile from secure care before the juvenile completes the length of stay determined by the court in the commitment order unless the county attorney in the county from which the juvenile was committed requests the committing court to reduce the length of stay. The department may release the juvenile from secure care without a further court order after the juvenile completes the length of stay determined by the court or may retain the juyenile in secure care for any period subsequent to the completion of the length of stay in accordance with the law.

- M. Written notice of the release of any juvenile pursuant to subsection L of this section shall be made to any victim requesting notice, the juvenile court that committed the juvenile and the county attorney of the county from which the juvenile was committed.
- N. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, if a person is under the supervision of the court as an adjudicated delinquent juvenile at the time the person reaches eighteen years of age, treatment services may be provided until the person reaches twenty-one years of age if the court, the person and the state agree to the provision of the treatment and a motion to transfer the person pursuant to section 8-327 has not been filed or has been withdrawn. The court may terminate the provision of treatment services after the person reaches eighteen years of age if the court determines that any of the following apply:
 - 1. The person is not progressing toward treatment goals.
 - 2. The person terminates treatment.
- 3. The person commits a new offense after reaching eighteen years of age.
- 4. Continued treatment is not required or is not in the best interests of the state or the person.
- O. On the request of a victim of an act that may have involved significant exposure as defined in section 13-1415 or that if committed by an adult would be a sexual offense, the prosecuting attorney shall petition the adjudicating court to require that the juvenile be tested for the presence of the human immunodeficiency virus. If the victim is a minor the prosecuting attorney shall file this petition at the request of the victim's parent or guardian. If the act committed against a victim is an act that if committed by an adult would be a sexual offense or the court determines that sufficient evidence exists to indicate that significant exposure occurred,

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it shall order the department of juvenile corrections or the department of health services to test the juvenile pursuant to section 13-1415. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the department of juvenile corrections and the department of health services shall release the test results only to the victim, the delinquent juvenile, the delinquent juvenile's parent or guardian and a minor victim's parent or guardian and shall counsel them regarding the meaning and health implications of the results.

- P. If a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent for an offense that if committed by an adult would be a felony, the court shall provide the department of public safety Arizona automated fingerprint identification system established in section 41-2411 with the juvenile's fingerprints, personal identification data and other pertinent information. If a juvenile has been committed to the department of juvenile corrections the department shall provide the fingerprints and information required by this subsection to the Arizona automated fingerprint identification system. If the juvenile's fingerprints and information have been previously submitted to the Arizona automated fingerprint identification system the information is not required to be resubmitted.
- Q. Access to fingerprint records submitted to the department of public safety Arizona automated fingerprint identification system pursuant to subsection P of this section shall be limited to the administration of criminal justice as defined in section 41-1750. Dissemination of FINGERPRINT information from the Arizona automated fingerprint identification system shall be limited to the name of the juvenile, juvenile case number, date of adjudication and court of adjudication.
 - R. For the purposes of this section:
- 1. "First time felony juvenile offender" means a juvenile who is adjudicated delinquent for an offense that would be a felony offense if committed by an adult.
- 2. "Repeat felony juvenile offender" means a juvenile to whom both of the following apply:
- (a) Is adjudicated delinquent for an offense that would be a felony offense if committed by an adult.
- (b) Previously has been adjudicated a first time felony juvenile offender.
- 3. "Sexual offense" means oral sexual contact, sexual contact or sexual intercourse as defined in section 13-1401.
- Sec. 2. Section 8-348, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended effective from and after September 1, 2002, to read:
 - 8-348. <u>Setting aside adjudication; application; release from disabilities; exceptions; definitions</u>
- A. Except as provided in subsections C and D of this section, a person who is at least eighteen years of age, who has been adjudicated delinquent or incorrigible and who has fulfilled the conditions of probation and

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discharge ordered by the court or received absolute discharge WHO IS DISCHARGED from the department of juvenile corrections PURSUANT TO SECTION 41-2820 ON SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE INDIVIDUAL TREATMENT PLAN may apply to the juvenile court to set aside the adjudication. The court or the department of juvenile corrections shall inform the person of this right at the time the person is discharged. The person or, if authorized in writing, the person's attorney, probation officer or parole officer may apply to set aside the adjudication. A copy of the application shall be served on the prosecutor.

- B. If the court grants the application, the court shall set aside the adjudication and shall order that the person be released from all penalties and disabilities resulting from the adjudication except those imposed by the department of transportation pursuant to section 28-3304, 28-3306, 28-3307 or 28-3308. Regardless of whether the court sets aside the adjudication, the adjudication may be used for any purpose as provided in section 8-207 or 13-501 and the department of transportation may use the adjudication for the purposes of enforcing the provisions of section 28-3304, 28-3306, 28-3307 or 28-3308 as if the adjudication had not been set aside.
- C. A person may not apply to set aside the adjudication if the person either:
 - 1. Has been convicted of a criminal offense.
 - 2. Has a criminal charge pending.
- 3. Has not successfully completed all of the terms and conditions of probation or received an absolute discharge BEEN DISCHARGED from the department of juvenile corrections PURSUANT TO SECTION 41-2820 ON SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT PLAN.
 - 4. Has not paid in full all restitution and monetary assessments.
- D. This section does not apply to a person who was adjudicated delinquent for any of the following:
 - 1. An offense involving the infliction of serious physical injury.
- 2. An offense involving the use or exhibition of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument.
 - 3. An offense in violation of title 13, chapter 14.
- 4. An offense in violation of section 28-1381, 28-1382, 28-1383 or 28-3473.
 - 5. A civil traffic violation under title 28, chapter 3.
 - E. For the purposes of this section:
- 1. "Dangerous instrument" and "deadly weapon" have the same meaning prescribed in section 13–105.
- 2. "Serious physical injury" has the same meaning prescribed in section 13–105.

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Sec. 3. Section 8-349, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended effective from and after September 1, 2002, to read:

8-349. <u>Destruction of juvenile records: electronic research records</u>

- A. A person who has been referred to juvenile court may apply for destruction of the person's juvenile court and department of juvenile corrections records.
- B. If the records concern a referral or citation that did not result in further action or that resulted in diversion, placement in a community based alternative program or an adjudication for an offense other than an offense listed in section 13-501, subsection A or B or title 28, chapter 4, the person shall file an application with the juvenile court and shall serve a copy of the application on the county attorney in the county in which the referral was made. The person shall certify under oath that all of the following apply:
 - 1. The person is at least eighteen years of age.
- 2. The person has not been convicted of a felony offense or adjudicated delinquent for an offense that would be an offense listed in section 13-501, subsection A or B or title 28, chapter 4.
 - 3. A criminal charge is not pending.
- 4. The person has successfully completed all of the terms and conditions of court ordered probation or received an absolute discharge BEEN DISCHARGED from the department of juvenile corrections PURSUANT TO SECTION 41-2820 ON SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT PLAN.
 - 5. All restitution and monetary assessments have been paid in full.
- C. The juvenile court may order the destruction of records under subsection B of this section if the court finds all of the following:
 - 1. The person is at least eighteen years of age.
 - 2. The person has not been convicted of a felony offense.
 - 3. A criminal charge is not pending.
- 4. The person was not adjudicated for an offense listed in section 13-501, subsection A or B or title 28, chapter 4.
- 5. The person successfully completed all of the terms and conditions of probation or received an absolute discharge WAS DISCHARGED from the department of juvenile corrections PURSUANT TO SECTION 41-2820 ON SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT PLAN.
 - 6. All restitution and monetary assessments have been paid in full.
 - 7. The destruction of the records is in the interests of justice.
- 8. The destruction of the records would further the rehabilitative process of the applicant.
- D. If the records concern a referral that resulted in an adjudication of delinquency for an offense not subject to subsection B of this section the person shall file the application with the juvenile court and shall serve a copy of the application on the county attorney in the county in which the

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referral was made. The person shall certify under oath that all of the following apply:

- 1. The person is at least twenty-five years of age.
- 2. The person has not been convicted of a felony offense.
- 3. A criminal charge is not pending.
- 4. The person has successfully completed all of the terms and conditions of court ordered probation or received an absolute discharge BEEN DISCHARGED from the department of juvenile corrections PURSUANT TO SECTION 41-2820 ON SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT PLAN.
 - 5. All restitution and monetary assessments have been paid in full.
- E. The juvenile court may order the destruction of records under subsection D of this section if the county attorney does not object within ninety days after the date of the notice and the court finds that all of the following apply:
 - The person is at least twenty-five years of age.
 - 2. The person has not been convicted of a felony offense.
 - 3. A criminal charge is not pending.
- 4. The person has successfully completed all of the terms and conditions of probation, including the payment of all restitution, or received an absolute discharge BEEN DISCHARGED from the department of juvenile corrections PURSUANT TO SECTION 41-2820 ON SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT PLAN.
 - 5. All restitution and monetary assessments have been paid in full.
- 6. The destruction of the records would be in the interests of justice.
- 7. The destruction of the records would further the rehabilitative process of the applicant.
- F. The juvenile court and the department of juvenile corrections may store any records for research purposes.
- Sec. 4. Section 8-395, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended effective from and after September 1, 2002, to read:
 - 8-395. Notice of postadjudication release; right to be heard; hearing; final decision
- A. The victim has the right to be present and be heard at any proceeding in which postadjudication release from confinement is being considered AND THE RIGHT TO SUBMIT A STATEMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS WHEN A REQUEST FOR DISCHARGE ON SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE INDIVIDUALIZED TREATMENT PLAN IS CONSIDERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 41-2820.
- B. If the victim has made a request for postadjudication notice, the department of juvenile corrections, at least fifteen days before the hearing OR BEFORE THE JUVENILE'S DISCHARGE IS CONSIDERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 41-2820, THE DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS shall give to the victim written notice of the hearing and of the victim's right to be present and be heard at the hearing OR TO SUBMIT A STATEMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT REGARDING THE REQUEST FOR DISCHARGE.

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- C. If the victim has made a request for postadjudication notice, the department of juvenile corrections shall give notice to the victim of the decision reached by the department. The department shall mail the notice within fifteen days after the department reaches its decision.
- Sec. 5. Section 8-396, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended effective from and after September 1, 2002, to read:

8-396. <u>Notice of probation modification, termination or revocation disposition matters; notice of arrest</u>

- A. On request of the victim, the court shall notify the victim of any probation revocation disposition proceeding or any proceeding in which the court is asked to terminate the probation or intensive probation of the delinquent who committed the delinquent act against the victim.
- B. IF A VICTIM HAS REQUESTED POSTADJUDICATION NOTICE AND PROBATION IS REVOKED, THE COURT SHALL PROVIDE A COPY OF THE VICTIM'S REQUEST FOR POSTADJUDICATION NOTICE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS.
- 8. C. On request of the victim, the court shall notify the victim of ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:
- 1. A modification of the terms of probation or intensive probation of a delinquent only if the modification will substantially affect the delinquent's contact with or the safety of the victim or if the modification affects restitution or incarceration status.
- C. 2. On request of the victim, the court shall notify the victim of The arrest of a delinquent pursuant to a warrant issued for a probation violation.
- D. On request of the victim, the department of juvenile corrections shall notify the victim of ANY OF THE FOLLOWING:
- 1. Any proceeding in which the department may revoke the conditional liberty of the delinquent who committed the delinquent act against the victim.
- E. 2. On request of the victim, the department of juvenile corrections shall notify the victim of A modification of the terms of conditional liberty only if the modification will substantially affect the delinquent's contact with the victim or the safety of the victim or if the modification affects restitution or secure care status.
- F. 3. On request of the victim, the department of juvenile corrections shall notify the victim of The arrest of a delinquent pursuant to a warrant issued for a conditional liberty violation.
- Sec. 6. Section 13-1206, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended effective from and after September 1, 2002, to read:

13-1206. <u>Dangerous or deadly assault by prisoner or juvenile:</u> <u>classification</u>

A person, while in the custody of the state department of corrections, the department of juvenile corrections, a law enforcement agency or a county or city jail, who commits an assault involving the discharge, use or threatening exhibition of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument or who

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 intentionally or knowingly inflicts serious physical injury upon another person is guilty of a class 2 felony. If the person is an adult or is a juvenile convicted as an adult pursuant to section 8-327 OR 13-501 or the rules of procedure for the juvenile court, the person shall not be eligible for suspension of sentence, probation, pardon or release from confinement on any basis until the sentence imposed by the court has been served or commuted. A sentence imposed pursuant to this section shall be consecutive to any other sentence presently being served by the convicted person.

Sec. 7. Section 13-1419, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended effective from and after September 1, 2002, to read:

13-1419. <u>Unlawful sexual conduct; correctional employees;</u> persons in custody; classification

- A. A person who is employed by the state department of corrections, the department of juvenile corrections, a private prison facility or a city or county jail or who contracts to provide services with the state department of corrections, the department of juvenile corrections, a private prison facility or a city or county jail commits unlawful sexual conduct by engaging in oral sexual contact, sexual contact or sexual intercourse with a person who is in the custody of the STATE department OF CORRECTIONS, THE DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE CORRECTIONS, a private prison facility or a city or county jail or with an offender who is under the supervision of the EITHER department or a city or county.
- B. A prisoner who is in the custody of the state department of corrections, a private prison facility or a city or county jail or an offender who is on release status and who is under the supervision of the state department of corrections or a city or county commits unlawful sexual conduct by engaging in oral sexual contact, sexual contact or sexual intercourse with a person who is employed by the state department of corrections, a private prison facility or a city or county jail or who contracts to provide services with the state department of corrections, a private prison facility or a city or county jail.
 - C. This section does not apply to:
- 1. A person who is employed by the state department of corrections, a private prison facility or a city or county jail or who contracts to provide services with the state department of corrections, a private prison facility or a city or county jail or an offender who is on release status if the person was lawfully married to the prisoner or offender on release status before the prisoner or offender was sentenced to the state department of corrections or was incarcerated in a city or county jail.
- 2. An offender who is on release status and who was lawfully married to a person who is employed by the state department of corrections, a private prison facility or a city or county jail or who contracts to provide services with the state department of corrections, a private prison facility or a city or county jail if the marriage occurred prior to the offender being sentenced

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to the state department of corrections or incarcerated in a city or county jail.

- D. Unlawful sexual conduct with a person under the age of fifteen is a class 2 felony. Unlawful sexual conduct with a person between the ages of fifteen and seventeen is a class 3 felony. All other unlawful sexual conduct is a class 5 felony.
- Sec. 8. Title 41, chapter 26, article 2, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended by adding section 41-2831, to read:
 - 41-2831. State educational system for committed youth; report
- A. THE DIRECTOR SHALL ESTABLISH A STATE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FOR COMMITTED YOUTH FOR THE COMMON AND HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION OF COMMITTED YOUTH.
- B. THE DIRECTOR SHALL IDENTIFY THREE PERSONS WHO ARE QUALIFIED TO SERVE AS SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STATE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FOR COMMITTED YOUTH. THE DIRECTOR AND THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION SHALL AGREE ON ONE OF THE THREE PERSONS WHOM THE DIRECTOR SHALL EMPLOY AS SUPERINTENDENT TO MANAGE THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM. THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM SHALL EMPLOY TEACHERS AND OTHER PERSONNEL AS NEEDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER 4, ARTICLE 5 OF THIS TITLE, SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF THE DIRECTOR. ALL PERSONS WHO ARE EMPLOYED TO WORK IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM INCLUDING THE SUPERINTENDENT SHALL HOLD THE APPROPRIATE CERTIFICATE PRESCRIBED BY THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION IN SECTION 15-203, SUBSECTION A, PARAGRAPH 14.
- C. THE DIRECTOR SHALL CAUSE TO BE IMPLEMENTED THE COURSE OF STUDY FOR YOUTH WHO ARE ENROLLED IN THE STATE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FOR COMMITTED YOUTH.
- D. THE DIRECTOR SHALL CONSIDER THE INCLUSION OF FACTORS RELATED TO A PUPIL'S ACADEMIC PROGRESS AND STANDARDS OF BEHAVIOR AS PART OF THE LENGTH OF STAY GUIDELINES ADOPTED AS PRESCRIBED IN SECTION 41-2816.
- E. THE STATE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FOR COMMITTED YOUTH SHALL PROVIDE APPROPRIATE EDUCATION TO ALL COMMITTED YOUTH AS REQUIRED BY STATE AND FEDERAL LAW. IF NOT OTHERWISE REQUIRED BY LAW, THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM SHALL PROVIDE AN APPROPRIATE EDUCATION TO ALL COMMITTED YOUTH WHO HAVE NOT RECEIVED A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR A HIGH SCHOOL CERTIFICATE OF EQUIVALENCY.
- F. ON ENTRANCE OF A YOUTH TO THE STATE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FOR COMMITTED YOUTH, THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM SHALL ADMINISTER A BASIC SKILLS EXAMINATION TO THE YOUTH TO DETERMINE THE EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF THE YOUTH. A SIMILAR EXAMINATION SHALL BE ADMINISTERED ON THE YOUTH'S EXIT FROM THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM TO ASSESS THE YOUTH'S PROGRESS WHILE ENROLLED IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.
- G. THE DEPARTMENT IS ENTITLED TO RECEIVE EQUALIZATION ASSISTANCE FOR THE COSTS OF THE STATE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FOR COMMITTED YOUTH AS PROVIDED IN TITLE 15. CHAPTER 11.1.
 - H. THE SUPERINTENDENT SHALL:
- 1. KEEP RECORDS AND PROVIDE INFORMATION AS THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION REQUIRES TO DETERMINE THE APPROPRIATE AMOUNT OF EQUALIZATION ASSISTANCE.
- 2. PREPARE AN ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT CONTAINING INFORMATION SIMILAR TO THAT PROVIDED BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE REPORT PRESCRIBED IN SECTION

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 15-904 IN A FORMAT PRESCRIBED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION IN CONSULTATION WITH THE AUDITOR GENERAL AND SUBMIT THE REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR, THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BY NOVEMBER 1. WHEN SUBMITTING THE REPORT TO THE SPEAKER AND PRESIDENT, THE SUPERINTENDENT SHALL SEND A COPY OF THE REPORT TO THE CHAIRMEN OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEES AND SHALL SEND A NOTICE TO ALL OTHER LEGISLATORS THAT THE REPORT IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST.

- 3. ESTABLISH A SYSTEM FOR COMMUNICATING WITH EACH YOUTH'S SCHOOL DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE TRANSFER OF RECORDS, THE DETERMINATION OF THE MOST APPROPRIATE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM AND THE TRANSFER OF EDUCATIONAL CREDIT.
- I. THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION SHALL DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN A SPECIAL PAY PLAN FOR TEACHERS AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL WITHIN THE STATE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FOR COMMITTED YOUTH. THE PAY PLAN SHALL ATTEMPT TO KEEP SALARIES AT A COMPARABLE LEVEL TO THAT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT PERSONNEL. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS PAY PLAN SHALL BE INCLUDED WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION'S ANNUAL RECOMMENDATION TO THE LEGISLATURE PURSUANT TO SECTION 41-763.01.

Sec. 9. Retroactivity

Section 41-2831, Arizona Revised Statutes, as added by this act, is effective retroactively to from and after June 30, 2000.

Sec. 10. Emergency

This act is an emergency measure that is necessary to preserve the public peace, health or safety and is operative immediately as provided by law.

APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR MAY 23, 2002.

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE MAY 24, 2002.

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HOUSE FINAL PASSAGE	SENATE FINAL PASSAGE
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Passed the House May 15, 2002,	Passed the Senate May 16, 20
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	EPARTMENT OF ARIZONA CE OF GOVERNOR
	received by the Governor
17	\mathcal{M}_{α}
thisday	of // /ay ,2002
(2)	
at	o'clock // M.
(Sand for	(tames)
	Secretary to the Governor
)	
Approved this 23 day of	
May , 2002,	·
/	
at // o'clock // M.	
June Ween There	
Governor of Arizona	
	EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA
	OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE
•	This Bill was received by the Secretary of State
	this <u>24</u> day of <u>Hou</u> 2002;
H.B. 2335	11.4/
	at // 40 p'clock # M.
	Short Short
	xillaux sayen
	Secretary of State